

that they contemplated some machination and anonymous letters and half disclosures, made by some of the conspirators, who were frightened at the project, in which they were to be actors, led to the discovery of the plot, which had for its object to set fire to the vessels in the harbor, and whilst the population would be engaged in extinguishing the conflagration, the conspirators were to have plundered the Bank, the offices of the receiver-general, and the public and private 'caisses' of the city. The Marseilles anarchists had been told that their friends of Avignon, Nismes, Carpentras, Montpellier, and Carcassone, would repair to their assistance. The latter was to furnish the largest contingent for this crusade of terrorists.—The day, or rather night, chosen for the execution of this abominable project was that of the 25d. They expected to be joined also by the labourers employed in the construction of the Marseilles canal, who had been tampered with to that effect.—The authorities, however, adopted measures to prevent the co-operation of the latter. Gendarmes were stationed at the meeting of the roads leading to the canal, and police agents in disguise kept a watch on the house which was to serve as the general rendezvous of the conspirators. This house was the tavern known by the name of Le Polonais. About 11 o'clock at night they began to arrive by bands of five and six at the house, and in the course of a short time the tavern and the adjoining enclosure were occupied by between 250 and 300 individuals. The police, aided by the armed force, had taken such efficient measures that not one of them could have escaped, when a mounted gendarme having approached a group of five, who were coming down by the lane des Crottes, received a discharge of three pistols, to which he replied, and that moment orders to act were given. The report of the shots unfortunately spread the alarm among the conspirators, and before the troops of the line could come up, they were seized with a general panic, and fled in every direction. The police found the doors of the tavern closed, and when they were burst open by the Sappers, not an inmate was discovered in it. But the soldiers, accompanied by the commissaries of police, having set out in pursuit of the fugitives, arrested 14, who were still armed with pistols, poinards, sabres, &c.—During this expedition, the police arrested three other individuals belonging to a band which presented itself at the tavern of l'Ascension, at the extremity of the Boulevard des Trois Journées, another rendezvous of the conspirators. Yesterday four more were arrested. The prisoners belong to the lowest class of society. With the exception of one, who is 54 years of age, they are all under 30, and only one is a native of Marseilles.

More Rioting.—Some rioting took place on Monday evening at the Barriere du Maide. A number of citizens of the seventh arrondissement of Paris having met in a tavern for the purpose of dining together, were quietly eating their meal, when the Mayor of Montrouge, accompanied by a gentleman dressed in plain clothes, made his appearance, and summoned the guests, in the name of the Prefect of Police, to disperse. The citizens remonstrated, and demanded to be allowed an hour to finish their repast. To this the Mayor was going to accede, when his companion reminded him that the order of the Prefect was formal, and he accordingly repeated his summons, which was immediately obeyed. No sooner, however, had the citizens descended into the street than they were assailed and abused by town sergeants and police agents, and several, who probably resented this unprovoked ill-treatment, were arrested. No reason was assigned to justify this arbitrary measure except that the persons who quietly met to dine in the tavern belonged to the Reform party.

Spain.—Letters from Valencia state that the decree of the Regency requiring every person to make returns of his property and means had been resisted. The political Chief had harangued the people, and the Ayuntamiento had applied to the Regency to rescind the decree. In despite of this concession a placard has been posted to the following effect, two death's heads at the top:—

Order to the People.—To all the inhabitants of this city, and to those outside. Subjects, Patriots, and Citizens.—Every inhabitant is forbidden to pay over to any authority whatever any money or paper intended for the contributions. Comrades, we have nothing to fear—the people are free! We must die for liberty; draw swords against whoever may interrupt our progress, and do not

let us be governed by national thieves. Viva is Re-public! Death to the Regency and all its supporters! He who tears down this placard shall be assassinated. Comrades, a revolution! A Patriot.

The authorities had not dared to take down this placard.

COLONIAL IMPORT DUTIES.

Resolutions, with amendments, intended to be proposed in committee on Trade of British Possessions Abroad, by Mr Labouchere.

1. Resolved.—That in lieu of the respective duties of 7l. 10s. of 15l. of 20l. and of every 30l. on every 100l. of the value of certain of the articles specified in the schedule contained in an Act of the third and fourth year of King William the Fourth, to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad, there shall be paid on goods, wares, and merchandize, not being the growth, production, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions in America, and imported by sea or by inland carriage or navigation, a duty of 7l. for every 100l. of the value thereof, together with the amount of any duty levied at the same time upon goods, wares, and merchandize the growth or production of the United Kingdom, or of the British possessions.

2. Resolved.—That, in lieu of the several duties payable under the said act upon the following articles, not being the growth, production, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions in America, imported or brought into any British possession by sea, there shall be paid the following duties, viz:—

	£	s.	d.
Wheat flour (except into Canada), the barrel	0	2	0
Beef and Pork, salted (except into Canada), the cwt.	0	4	0
Wine of all sorts, whether in bottle or not, for every £100 of the value, in lieu of all duties now payable thereon, under the acts 4 Geo. 3. c. 15, and 3 and 4 Will. 4. c. 59	7	10	0
The Bottles	Free.		
Shingles (except into Canada), the 1,000 No.	0	2	0
Oak Staves and headings (except into Canada), the 1,000 No.	0	7	0
Wood hoops (except into Canada), the 1,000 No.	0	2	0
Pitch pine, and other lumber, 1 inch thick (except into Canada), the 1,000 feet	0	7	0
Now prohibited, but the prohibition whereon is to cease:—			
Fish, dried or salted, the cwt.	0	2	6
Fish pickled, the barrel	0	5	0

Together, with the amount of any duty levied at the same time upon similar articles the produce of, or imported from the United Kingdom or the British possessions.

3. Resolved.—That tea be permitted to be imported into British North America by inland carriage or navigation, on payment of the duty which may at that time be chargeable, upon tea imported from the United Kingdom, together with ten pounds per centum on the amount of such duty.

4. Resolved.—That rum, the produce of places within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, and imported into British North America, shall pay the same duty as rum the produce of places in the British West Indies.

5. Resolved.—That so much of the said act as permits any sort of craft, food, and victuals, except spirits, and any sort of clothing and implements and materials fit and necessary for the British fisheries in America, to be imported into the place at or from whence such fishery is carried on, duty free, shall be repealed, except so far as regards the following articles (that is to say) bread, flour, pork, beef, bacon, butter, lard, cheese, molasses (the produce of the British possessions), potatoes, oatmeal, pot barley, Indian meal, peas, rice, salt, corkwood, cordage, oakum, pitch, tar, resin, turpentine, varnish, spars, lumber, oak staves, shingles, wood hoops, leather and leatherware, and all sorts of fishing craft and bait, fishermen's clothing and hosiery, which shall be delivered duty free, for the use of the fisheries.

6. Resolved.—That goods, the produce or manufacture of the island of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, or Sark, imported from such islands, be admitted into the British possession in America upon the payment of the same duty as the like goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the said possessions.

CHINA NEWS.

BOSTON, April 17.  
VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM CHINA!

HOSTILITIES AGAIN COMMENCED. Strict Blockade of Canton! The English Blockading Squadron at Macao! Contemplated attack on and destruction of the Bogue forts!

Just as the steamboat Mahagan, Captain C. Woolsey, of the Stonington route, was leaving New York yesterday afternoon, the splendid and fast sailing ship Panama, Capt. Benjamin, belonging to N. L. & G. Griswold of New York, passed the battery, having just arrived from Canton, which place she left on the 4th of January, and Macao the 6th, thus bringing Seventeen days later from Canton.

By extraordinary efforts we were enabled to

obtain the latest news. From the Captain, we learn that there is not the slightest probability of any settlement of the difficulties—that China will not yield one iota—and that every preparation was making by the British Admiral to commence hostilities forthwith. We were kindly favored with the following letter from the capt. but were unable to obtain any papers.

"When I left Canton River the Chinese were moving the Junks loaded with stone preparatory to sinking the same upon the bar, and as they would effect their object before the Panama could get out, I came down to the lower bar without, 'Pilot or Grand Chops,' and was detained waiting for the Grand Chops several days. The Junks were all in line upon the bar, ready to sink, at the firing of the first gun by the British authorities—and the day of settlement appeared to be as far distant as ever. It was the intention of the Commodore to attack and destroy the Bogue forts the day after my departure.

PULALKI BENJAMIN,

Captain of the Panama.

It was with great difficulty that Captain Benjamin succeeded in obtaining his departure—he was obliged to obtain special permission from the Admiral of which the following is a copy:

"Mr Archibald A. Ritchie, a citizen of the United States of America, and merchant trading at Canton, having made oath on the 31st December, 1840, before his Excellency Charles Elliott, Chief Superintendent of trade of British subjects in China, that to his certain knowledge the whole of the cargo now on board the ship Panama, of New York, in the United States, whereof P. Benjamin is master, is the property of Messrs. N. L. and G. Griswold, and other merchants of New York, and the master of the said ship Panama:

These are to testify that under the special circumstances which attach to said Panama, I have thought fit to permit her to depart from the port and river of Canton in the prosecution of her intended voyage to New York aforesaid; and the respective captains, commanding officers of her Majesty's ships and vessels, are to take notice thereof accordingly, and to permit the said ship Panama to proceed on her voyage without obstruction or molestation.

Given under my hand on board H B M S Wellesley, off Chicopee, 2nd January, 1841.

LORD BREMER,

Commodore of the 1st class, and commander in chief of H B M forces in India and China.

This permission to only one ship when there were others asking for the same caused great dissatisfaction, as will be seen by the following extract of a letter from a highly respectable house, dated Macao, January 4, 1841, addressed to a mercantile house in this city, and which we have been kindly permitted to use

"The Panama, together with another ship under the American flag, which went into port just before the blockade, the Kosciuski, were recently boarded, and have claimed permission from the commander in chief of the British Expedition, to pass out of the river with their cargoes on board, in consequence, it is stated, of some understanding or promise to that effect on the part of Admirals Elliott and Captain Elliott, British Commissioners, some weeks since, but only made known within a few days past. This proceeding has been looked upon by many, as a virtual raising of the blockade, and great dissatisfaction prevails amongst those who have vessels outside, since they have been informed by Commodore Bremer that he will continue strictly to blockade the river against the ingress of shipping.—Most of the British merchants will protest against these, and make a representation on the subject to their government. Protests will probably also be made in case of the American ships detained outside.

It still continues uncertain how the difficulties between the British and Chinese will terminate. The negotiations between Keshen, who is at Canton, and Captain Elliott, who is with the fleet near the Bogue, commenced early last month, and has been carried on by means of written communications. Nothing official has transpired as to the progress of the discussion, and very little information that can be depended upon has been obtained. The general impression is that the Chinese would make considerable concessions, but not enough to satisfy British demands, and a memorial has been sent by Keshen to Pekin, asking, it is supposed, further instructions from his government, an answer to which is expected to arrive in two days. Accounts from Chusan of the 24th December, mention that a majority of the Emperor's Council, are said to be entirely opposed to any concession being made, and should this prove to be true there will soon be an end to negotiation, and hostilities will follow.

BOOM to LET.

To be Let at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of May next, at the Subscriber's Sale Room, Chatham, That

Valuable and Desirable Property

BARNABY'S ISLAND, situate up the South West Branch of the River Miramichi, together with the BOOM and FISHERY; for a Term not exceeding Five Years. The Island and Fishery to be let separate from the Boom if thought desirable at the time of letting.

W. LETSON, Auctioneer.

Chatham, April 19, 1841.

Notice to Builders.

The Justices of the Peace for the County of Gloucester, are desirous of receiving Plans and Specifications for a NEW GAOL, to be erected at Bathurst, of the following size and description, that is to say:—The Building to be constructed of Wood, raised on a Stone wall, to be twelve feet between the wall plate and basement floor; to contain on the basement story—two Debtors Rooms of unequal size, two Criminal Rooms of unequal size (the smaller one to be adapted for a Condemned Cell, when required), a good Day Room for Prisoners, with a Kitchen and Bed Room for a Gaoler.

The Attic to contain three Apartments not to be used as prison rooms. The whole Building not to be materially larger than 30 by 40 feet. The Plans to be conceived with a due consideration to ensure strength, facility for warming in winter, ventilating in summer, and the convenience of Water Closets without foul air.

The Plans and Specifications to be lodged at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, on or before the first Tuesday in June next, on which day they will be submitted to a Special Sessions of the Peace, for consideration. Five Pounds will be paid for the approved plan.

Estimates and Tenders to build according to the Plan there adopted, will be received until the last Tuesday in July next succeeding.

WILLIAM END, Clerk of the Peace.  
Bathurst, 13th April, 1841.

Drugs and Medicines.

The Subscriber having taken the Store annexed to Joseph Thompson's, opposite Mr. M'Beath's Hotel, will, as soon as the navigation opens, be prepared to offer for Sale a General Assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, together with every description of Articles kept in a Druggist Establishment. MEDICINE CHESTS put up and refitted at the shortest notice.

CHARLES MARTER.  
Chatham, 27th April, 1841.

HOUSE, SIGN and FURNITURE PAINTING, &c.

The Subscribers return their sincere thanks to their Friends and the Public, for the liberal support they have hitherto received, and beg leave to say the Business will now be carried on under the Firm of MILLER & BELL—and hope, by attention, moderate charges, and superior workmanship, to merit a continuance of support.

WILLIAM MILLAR,  
GEO. B. BELL.  
Chatham, April 27, 1841.

To Let.

The DWELLING HOUSE and BARN, with the Gardens in front and in rear, now occupied by Mr Andrew Duncan, near the Steam Mill, in Chatham, known as the House and Premises belonging to the Estate of the late Robert Graham, deceased. For particulars, apply to John Graham, Napan, or at the Office of STREET & KERR.

Chatham, 26th April, 1841.

TO LET.

The Subscriber will LET for a term of Years That VALUABLE FARM, situate in the vicinity of the town of Chatham, lately owned and occupied by Mr James Murphy. There are about 14 Acres of LAND cleared, a good Dwelling House on the premises, and an excellent stream of Water runs along the Land. There is a LIME KILN in front, which will be let by itself, or with the Farm. The advantages of this property are well known, and advantageous terms will be offered to a good tenant. Immediate possession will be given. For further particulars and terms apply to the Subscriber.

HENRY CUNARD.  
Chatham, 16th April, 1841.

NOTICE.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BENJAMIN MILLER & Co is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons standing indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to; and all persons having just claims against the said firm, will exhibit the same to Shepherd J. Frost for payment.

BEN. MILLER,  
S. J. FROST.

Chatham April 6, 1841.

NEW SAIL LOFT.

JOHN WAKEM, Sail Maker, in returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement and support he has received since his commencement in business, begs to inform them that he intends to continue the above business in all its branches. Any orders from the Out Ports will be attended to at the shortest notice. His Sail Loft is in the new Building a little below Dr. Key's, and immediately opposite the public landing in Chatham.

April 17, 1840.

To Let.

The WATER PRIVILEGE in front of Lobban's property, from Gilmoor & Rankin's Wharf, Chatham, down to J. Cunard's Boom, apply to

GILMOOR, RANKIN, & Co.  
Douglastown, 30th March, 1841.